

Mails.

Intimations.

Intimation

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

| FOR | STEAMERS | TO SAIL |
|---|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP and HAMBURG | "LUTZOW" Capt. C. Dowers | FRIDAY, 18th June, 10 A.M. |
| MANILA, YAP, NEWGUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY, MELBOURNE | "PRINZ WILHELM" Capt. F. Isenbeck | FRIDAY, 18th June, 10 A.M. |
| YOKOHAMA and KOBE | "PRINZ SIGISMUND" Capt. D. Lenz | SATURDAY, 26th June |
| SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA | "KLEIST" Capt. Kud Moyer | About THURSDAY, 1st July. |
| KUDAT and SANDAKAN | "BORNEM" Capt. F. Semmler | Beginning of July. |

For further particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

MELCHERS & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG & CHINA.

Hongkong, 17th June, 1909.

THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

| NO. 1 DOCK. | NO. 2 DOCK. | NO. 3 DOCK. (IN COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION) |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| Docking Length 515 ft. | Docking Length 375 ft. | Docking Length 461 ft. |
| Width of Entrance ... 80 " | Width of Entrance ... 50 " | Width of Entrance ... 63 " |
| Water on Blocks 38 " | Water on Blocks 46 " | Water on Blocks 51.5 " |

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent patterns for dealing quickly and cheaply with work and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyd's surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Tugboats are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, one for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 40 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

A large mooring basin is available alongside our own works for mooring vessels whilst under repairs.

Telephone: Nos. 376, 506, or 681.

Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A, B, C, 4th and 5th Edt.

Ilebera, Scotts, A. 1, and Watkins.

Yokohama, April 28th, 1909.

TENDERS FOR REVENUE FARMS.

TENDERS are invited for the lease of Revenue Farms in the State of North Borneo from the 1st January, 1910, as set out hereunder.

REVENUE FARMS IN THE STATE OF NORTH BORNEO.

In making arrangements for the leasing of the Farms for the next Farm period of 1910, 1911 and 1912, the Government reserves to itself the right of vesting the Farms (as provided in the Proclamations concerned as named in Schedule A appended) in any person, by public or private sale as may be thought fit.

Subject to the above reservation it is hereby notified that tenders will be received at the Office of the Secretary to the Governor, Sandakan, up to 12 o'clock noon, on the 1st day of October, 1909, for the purchase of the exclusive privileges of the Farms described below for a period of one, two or three years commencing on the 1st January, 1910.

2. Any person either for himself alone or for himself and others, may, either in person or by agent duly accredited in writing, on any date prior to the said noon of the 1st October next, submit to the said Secretary at Sandakan, any tender he may think fit for all or any of the Farms, provided such tender is in conformity with the terms of tendering hereinafter set out and fulfils all the conditions required of the Farmer.

All tenders so made will (except at the express wish of the tenderer to the contrary) be received and treated by the Government as strictly confidential.

On receiving any such tender, Government reserves to itself the right of deciding whether it shall be considered or not.

If Government decides not to consider the tender, it will be returned to the tenderer under sealed cover.

All tenders accepted for consideration by Government will be, in the first instance, retained by Government for further consideration with the tenders handed in on 1st October, 1909, which will be opened at noon on that date, after which the successful tender will be selected.

3. The Farms, above referred to, are:-

BRITISH NORTH BORNEO.—Opium, Spirit, Gambling and Pawn-broking, as follows:-

(a) in one concession for the whole State.

(b) in one concession for any of the following Districts of the State, the limits named including the interior territory watered by the rivers within the limits given respectively:-

(i) SANDAKAN DISTRICT—the Territory bounded on the one side by the true right watershed of the Kinabatangan River and on the other by the true left watershed of the Paitan river.

(ii) KUDAT DISTRICT—the Territory bounded on the one side by the true left watershed of the Paitan River and on the other by the true right watershed of the Sindasau River.

(iii) WEST COAST DISTRICT—the Territory bounded on the one side by the true right watershed of the Pindasan River and on the other by the northern boundary of Province Clarke.

(iv) EAST COAST DISTRICT—the Territory bounded on the one side by the true right watershed of the Kinabatangan River and on the other by the Dutch Boundary or the South Broersch point.

(v) PROVINCE CLARKE—being the Territory between Batu-Batu and the Lawas northern watershed.

4. The attention of those desirous of tendering is drawn to the following terms:-

(a) The tenderer must state in his tender the annual sum offered for the Farm rent for the three years 1910, 1911 and 1912; a different sum may be offered for the first, second and third years respectively. The tenderer must also clearly state the proportion of the amount Rent to be allotted to each separate Farm.

(b) The Government does not bind itself to accept the highest or any tender, and reserves to itself the right of making any arrangement it may deem advisable as regards the letting of the Farms.

(c) Each tenderer should specify in full, in English, and in the vernacular language of the tenderer, the names, residences and occupations of the persons tendering, and similar information regarding any security or any partner that the tenderer wishes to propose.

(d) The successful tenderer will be called upon to enter into a contract under the provisions of the Proclamations named in Schedule A appended.

(e) Copies of the Forms of Contracts for the Farms may be seen on application at the Offices of the said Secretary, at Sandakan, or of Messrs. Guthrie & Co., at Singapore, or of Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co., at Hongkong.

(f) The successful tenderer will be required to deposit with the Finance Commissioner, Sandakan, security to the value of three months' Farm rent by means of a deposit of money to the amount of one month's Farm rent, and of title deeds to the amount of two month's Farm rent.

(g) The retail rates for Chandu fixed by Government for the Opium Farm for 1910, 1911 and 1912 are those specified below:-

For tabil \$ 2.40
" chi 0.30
" han packet 0.15
" 4 0.12
" 3 0.09
" 2 0.06

(h) The Opium Farmer is responsible for seeing that Chandu is not sold by retail at the Opium Farm or at the Opium Farm shops at prices higher than those fixed by Government and named above (g).

The Opium and Spirit Farmer may fix their own prices for supplying the Opium and Spirit Farm Shops wholesale with Chandu and Spirits.

(i) During the continuance of the Farm period, the Opium and Spirit Farmer will be entitled to the use of a Trade-mark (to be approved by Government) to be affixed to any Opium or Chandu prepared by them, and to any vessel containing Specimens for sale.

(j) As soon as the new Farmers have been appointed by the Governor, they will be required to submit in writing to the Secretary to the Governor at Sandakan a Schedule showing full particulars as to the Title Deeds they propose to deposit with the Government as security for the said two months' Farm rent. If these are considered satisfactory, the new Farmers will be required to execute a mortgage of the property to the Government as provided for by law.

(k) The Farmer for the West Coast may be required to rent certain Farm buildings at Jesselton.

(l) The following Proclamations govern the conduct of the Farms in B. N. Borneo viz—

SCHEDULE A.

The Opium Proclamation No. 16 of 1909 as amended by No. 7 of 1904.

The Liquors Proclamation No. 17 of 1901.

The Pawnbrokers Proclamation No. 14 of 1902 as amended by No. 1 of 1901, and No. 3 of 1904.

The Gambling Proclamation No. 8 of 1901.

WEATHER FORECAST AND STORM-WARNINGS ISSUED FROM THE HONGKONG OBSERVATORY.

METEOROLOGICAL SIGNALS.

Meteorological signals are hoisted on the mast in front of the Water Police Station at Tsui Sha Tsui for the information of masters of vessels leaving the port. They do not necessarily imply that bad weather is expected here:-

Signal No.

1. A CONE point upwards indicates a Typhoon to the North of the Colony.

2. A CONE point upwards and BALL below indicates a Typhoon to the North-East of the Colony.

3. A DRUM indicates a Typhoon to the East of the Colony.

4. A CONE point downwards and DRUM below indicates a Typhoon to the South-East of the Colony.

5. A CONE point downwards and BALL below indicates a Typhoon to the South of the Colony.

6. A CONE point downwards and BALL below indicates a Typhoon to the South-West of the Colony.

7. A BALL indicates a Typhoon to the West of the Colony.

Red Signals indicate that the centre is believed to be more than 300 miles away from the Colony.

Black Signals indicate that the centre is believed to be less than 300 miles away from the Colony.

The above signals will, as heretofore, be hoisted only when typhoons exist in such positions or are moving in such directions that information regarding them is considered to be of importance to the Colony or to shipping leaving the harbour.

These signals are repeated at the Harbour Office, H.M.S. TOWER, Green Island Signal Mast, and the Flagstaff on the premises of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company at Kowloon.

URGENT SIGNAL.

In addition to the above, when it is expected that the wind may increase to full typhoon force at any moment, the following Urgent Signal will be made at the Water Police Station, and repeated at the Harbour Office:-

THREE EXPLOSIVE BOMBS, AT INTERVALS OF TEN SECONDS.

A Black Cross will be hoisted at the same time, superior to the other shapes.

NIGHT SIGNALS.

The following Night Signals will be exhibited on the Flagstaff on the roof of the Water Police Station at Kowloon, the Harbour Office Flagstaff, and H.M.S. TOWER.

I. Three Lights Vertical, Green Green Green, indicates that a typhoon is believed to be situated more than 300 miles from the Colony.

II. Three Lights Vertical, Red Green Green, indicates that a typhoon is believed to be situated less than 300 miles from the Colony.

III. Three Lights Vertical, Red Green Red, indicates that the wind may be expected to increase to full typhoon force at any moment.

IV. III. Signal will be accompanied by the Explosive Bomb, as above, in the event of the information conveyed by this signal being published by night.

These Night Signals will be substituted by the Day Signals at sunset, and will, when necessary, be altered during the night.

SUPPLEMENTARY WARNINGS.

For the benefit of Native Craft and passing Ocean Vessels, a Cone will be exhibited at each of the following stations during the time that any of the above Day Signals are hoisted in the Harbour.

Gap Rock, Aberdeen, San Ki Wan, Sai Kung, Stanley, Cape Collinson, Sha Tsui Ko, Tai Po.

This will indicate that there is a depression somewhere in the China Sea, and that a Storm Warning is hoisted in the Harbour.

Further details can always be given to Ocean Vessels, on demand, by signal, from the light houses.

J. G. FRED. DIRECTOR.

With July, 1909.

EYES

RIGHT!

N. LAZARUS, OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN,
CORNER OF DAGUILAR STREET AND QUEEN'S ROAD.

WILL test your eyes free of charge, and if they are wrong will put them right.
Lenses Ground. All kinds of Repairs. Spectacles for all requirements.
Ask or write, for Illustrated Booklet on "Defective Sight"—free.

LONDON, CALCUTTA, SHANGHAI,
John Street, Bedford Row, W.C. 10, Bentick Street, 556, Nanking Road.

OFFICES and ROOMS on the 1st and 2nd floors of No. 14 Des Voeux Road Central (formerly occupied by Messrs. Shaw, Thomas & Co.) Rents low.

Apply to—
THE COMPRADORE DEPARTMENT,
E. D. Sassoon & Co., Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 24th February, 1909.

TO LET,

GODOWN No. 14, DUDDELL STREET.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO. LTD.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1909.

10.

PARA VENDA.

GRANDE sortimento de LIVROS de MISSA em Portuguez, encadernados em lindas capas de phantasia e de diversas cores.

Preços modicos.

Dirija-se a:

GRACA & CO.,

27, Des Voeux Road.

Hongkong, 8 Junes de 1909.

150.

Intimation.

Powell's

Furnishing Department

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

ITEMS OF INTEREST IN OUR SHOW ROOMS

FIRST FLOOR CARD TABLES

2ft. 6in. x 2ft. 6in from \$10

AND

3ft. x 3ft. from \$21.

COVERED GREEN OR RED BAIZE.

ENVELOPE FOLDING CARD TABLES

from \$21.50, covered in BAIZE,
IMITATION LEATHER OR
REAL SKIN IN ALL COLORS

SMOKERS' CABINETS

in dainty and Artistic designs,
FITTED with COPPER and
SILK PANELS, WITH KEYS
TO ALL CUPBOARDS AND
DRAWERS

\$15, \$18.50 AND \$21.50

LADIES' DESKS AND BUREAUS

in ENGLISH and
AMERICAN STYLE
from \$27.50 to \$65.00

REVOLVING BOOKCASES FINISHED IN NATURAL TEAK OR TO IMITATE ALL WOODS

PEDESTALS IN VARIOUS SIZES AND STYLE READY FOR INSPECTION.

CARVED WHATNOTS Both ordinary and CORNER SHAPES For BRIC-A-BRAC

ALL ARTICLES CHEERFULLY SHOWN WITH NO OBLIGATION TO PURCHASE

POWELL'S ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, and 28, Queen's Road.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1909.

Intimations.

THE HONGKONG BAKERY, DORABEE AND SON.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Partnership which has for some time past been carried on by DHUNJEEBHoy DORABEE NOWROJEE and ISMAIL PILLAY MADAR as BAKERS in and upon the premises known as THE HONGKONG BAKERY under the style of DORABEE and SON was this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The said DHUNJEEBHoy DORABEE NOWROJEE will continue to carry on the said business as heretofore under the above sign and name and will be responsible for all the Debts and Liabilities of the Partnership and he is authorised to collect all outstanding accounts due to the Partnership.

AS WITNESS our hands this Twelfth day of June one thousand nine hundred and nine.

Sd. D. D. NOWROJEE.

Sd. I. P. MADAR.

WITNESS to the signatures of DHUNJEEBHoy DORABEE NOWROJEE and ISMAIL PILLAY MADAR,

Sd. H. J. GEDGE,
Solicitor,
Victoria, Hongkong.478 KING EDWARD HOTEL,
DORABEE AND COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Partnership which has for some time past been carried on by DHUNJEEBHoy DORABEE NOWROJEE and ISMAIL PILLAY MADAR as HOTEL PROPRIETORS in and upon portions of Royal Buildings and Princes Buildings, Victoria, Hongkong, under the sign of THE KING EDWARD HOTEL and under the partnership name of DORABEE AND COMPANY was this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The said DHUNJEEBHoy DORABEE NOWROJEE will continue to carry on the said business as heretofore under the above sign and name and will be responsible for all the Debts and Liabilities of the Partnership and he is authorised to collect all outstanding accounts due to the Partnership.

AS WITNESS our hands this Twelfth day of June one thousand nine hundred and nine.

Sd. D. D. NOWROJEE.

Sd. I. P. MADAR.

WITNESS to the signature of DHUNJEEBHoy DORABEE NOWROJEE and ISMAIL PILLAY MADAR,

Sd. H. J. GEDGE,
Solicitor,
Victoria, Hongkong.

479

O. C. MOOSA,

1 & 8, D'AGUILAR STREET.

NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON.

Trimmed and Untrimmed
HATS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS,
FEATHERS, &c., &c.

LACE SCARFS, MOTOR VEILS
IN
VARIOUS COLO-S.

MOUSQUETEIRE GLOVES
IN
WHITE, BLACK & COLORS.

WOOLEN DELAINES, NUNSEVIL-
INGS, VOILES, &c., &c.

LADIES' and CHILDREN'S
UNDERCLOTHINGS.

Samples on application. Coast
Port orders carefully executed.

Monats. 1st September, 1909.

LEE YEE
HAIR DRESSING SALOON.

HAS ALWAYS ON HAND

CIGARS, CIGARETTES
ANDTOILET REQUISITES
FOR SALE.

12, D'AGUILAR STREET,

HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 3rd September, 1909.

43

D. NOMA,
PROFESSIONAL TATTOOER
AND
THE EXPERT REMOVER OF TATTOO
MARKS,
No. 66, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.

PATRONISED by Prince of Wales, then
H. R. H. The Duke of York, and
H. R. H. The Emperor of Russia, and having
4,500 testimonials from all sources.

My 34 years' experience in tattooing is a
guarantee of good work and prompt execution.
My colour are absolutely fast and perfectly
harmless, and produce a charming effect not
attained by any other, as they composition is
only known to me. In tattooing unlike some
species of esgraving, care must be taken to
have the work done in a perfect, high-toned
manner. In order to take special precaution
against possible dangers, I use fresh materials
always.

The copying of Portraits with distinct
imitations of speciality.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1909.

18

THE HONGKONG SUGAR COMPANY SCANDAL.

RESUMPTION OF TRIAL.

PLEAS OF THE ACCUSED.

The hearing of the charges against persons
connected with the Dai Nippon Sugar Refinery
Company was resumed on Saturday morning, the 5th instant, in Tokyo. As before,
the court-room was crowded early, more seeking
admission than could be accommodated. The
pleas advanced by the accused in extenuation
of their conduct in accepting bribes were
interesting. Supported by their huge array of
lawyers, most of the accused seemed to be in
the best of humour.

Mr. Hasegawa Toyokichi was first called, but
on the application of Counsel his examination
was postponed after the Court had ascertained
from him that he had been sentenced to im-
prisonment on March 8th, 1892, on a charge of
having stolen trees in a certain Government
forest.

Mr. Imada Kintataro (a legal adviser to the
Dai Nippon Sugar Company), who is charged
with having assisted in bribing the members
of the Diet, was then examined on a charge of
presenting Mr. Matsura Gobe, a Constitution-
alist member of the Diet, with a cheque for
Y5,000 at the Takefukui, a tea house, in Fe-
bruary last. This fact was admitted by the
accused.

Mr. Matsura was next called, and denied
having received a cheque for Y5,000 as alleged.

YEAR-END PRESENTS.

The Court asked whether he did not
canvass his colleagues in the Diet to sup-
port the Sugar Duty Reimbursement Bill
at the request of Isomura and Akiyama,
directors of the company. The accused
replied that he was not so powerful a member
of the Diet as to be entrusted with such a
mission. The Court further asked whether he
did not receive money in an envelope, to which
the accused replied that he had received "a
year-end present". The amount was Y500.

At that time, observed the Judge, accused's
relations with Isomura and Akiyama were not
so close as to justify such a present. The ac-
cused smiled.

Mr. Kuribara, one of the Constitutionalists;
leaders, was next called. The Court asked
whether he was accustomed to receiving gifts
of money at the end of every half-year from
Akiyama and others of the company. The
accused said not from the company, but from
Akiyama and others as private individuals he
received Y100 or Y200 in cash each time.

The Court asked whether accused did not
receive Y3,000 from Akiyama at his (accused's)
house in March, 1907, to which the accused re-
plied that he did not remember having received
the money as alleged. As a matter of fact,
added Mr. Kuribara, he borrowed Y3,000 for
his election expenses, and for this he issued a
promissory note, though he did not affix any
stamp or seal (*futsuin*). In the 24th session of
the Diet (1907-8), he opposed the adoption of
the Sugar Monopoly, so that there could be no
reason to suspect him of having received a
bribe in this connection. It was towards the
end of the 24th session of the Diet that he bor-
rowed the money from Akiyama. This fact
would dignitantly show that the loan was in no
way connected with the company. He supported
the Bill for the extension of the term of
the Sugar Duty Reimbursement Law in
conformity with his political views maintained
for many years, and not in compliance with
the request of Akiyama or the other directors of
the company. He flatly denied having bor-
rowed Y3,000 before the general election last
year.

At this point the Presiding Judge asked if he
did not meet other members of the Diet besides
Matsura and Sawada regarding the Sugar
Monopoly question. The accused replied that
towards the end of February 1908, he had met
Matsura, Ogino, and Yutuhi. Mr. Yokota
Torashiki was the only member besides the
Constitutionalists whom he had seen.

YEN 300,000 FOR A SUGAR MONOPOLY.

Mr. Esaki Ruiji, one of the principal share-
holders, who is accused of having assisted the
company in bribing the members of the Diet was
next examined. Mr. Esaki deposed that one night
in December 1907 he was invited to see Isomura
at the house of his concubine. In the course of
the interview he was told by Isomura that the
company was ready to pay money in connec-
tion with the Sugar Monopoly question, and
was asked to canvass the Constitutionalists.

He received Y30,000 to be presented to Mat-
sura and Sawada, together with a draft of a
memorandum containing a promise to pay
Y300,000 to the Constitutionalists' party in the
event of the Sugar Monopoly Bill being passed.

Imada made a clean copy of the memorandum
at his house and handed it to Matsura and
Sawada together with Y30,000 through Nakamura
Chushichi. The promise to pay Y300,000 to
the Constitutional party was conditional—the
sum was to be paid if the Government
took over the company at the price of about
Y28,000,000 (shareholders to receive 7 per
cent. in Government bonds). The memo-
randum was written over the signatures of Imada
and himself (Esaki) on behalf of the share-
holders and was addressed to the headquarters
of the Constitutional party.

The Presiding Judge, with a smile, asked if
the shareholders did not hold a meeting and
adopt a resolution not to organise a movement
for the adoption of the Sugar Monopoly—that
is, did they not meet at the house of Baron
Shibusawa and adopt the resolution? The ac-
cused replied that the resolution might have
been adopted deliberately in order to conceal
the fact that the company was canvassing
members of the Diet for the adoption of sugar
monopoly.

On being asked whether he did not try to
influence other members of the Diet besides
the Constitutionalists, the accused stated that
he, together with Ito Mohichiro (a director of the
company), visited Mr. Kato Massatosuke, a
Progressist, at his house. Mr. Kato refused the
request to work for the adoption of the Mono-
poly, saying that he would not concern himself
in such a matter. On the way home they
called upon Mr. Naito Ribachii, a Progressist,
at his hotel, and told him that he might want
money for the purpose of inducing some mem-
bers to support the Bill and asked how much
he wanted. Mr. Naito refused to receive any
money, saying that he had no necessity of
paying money, he would present them with an
account.

Mr. Nakamura Ohshu was the last person
examined. He stated that he had taken a sum
of money in his trunk. His (Nakamura) had
destroyed the memorandum promising to pay
Y30,000.

The proceedings were then adjourned to
the 4th instant.

Mr. Akiyama came to his

house to inquire regarding his view on the
Sugar Duty Reimbursement Bill, and he (the
accused) told Akiyama that the protection of
the industry was on the programme of the Da-
ido Club and that as the reimbursement of duty
on sugar was intended to protect the sugar in-
dustry, he would support the Bill. He was not
asked by Akiyama to persuade other members
to support the Bill.

Proceeding to the examination of the circum-
stances in which the accused was alleged
to have received the Y30,000, the Court asked
whether Akiyama had brought Y30,000 to accu-
sed's house in February last. Usui un-
hesitatingly replied in the affirmative. Asked
what Akiyama said when he brought the
money, the accused replied: "I think another
man came with Akiyama. In the interview I
dwelt on the merits of the protectionist policy.
An increase in the national wealth would call
for industrial development, and it was necessary
to establish a protective policy for the de-
velopment of industry." Akiyama and his
companion, admired my views and were
highly satisfied. They said that I must be right.
Then I told them that it was a mistake for busi-
ness men to stand outside politics. They said
they would secure seats in the Diet at the next
general election, and asked me to assist them
to do so. When leaving my house, they left a
parcel, asking me to use it in the propagation
of a protectionist policy. They said not a word
about any token of thanks for my services in
favour or the adoption of the Sugar Duty Reim-
bursement Bill. I think they left the money
for propagandist purposes. After they had
gone, I opened the parcel and found Y30,000.

This concluded the examination of Mr.
Usui, and a recess was taken for fifteen

minutes.

In the afternoon Mr. Nishimura and other
Progressists were to be examined, but their ex-
amination was postponed on the application of
Counsel, and it was decided to deal with the
matter of the Y30,000 alleged to have been
paid in connection with the Sugar Monopoly
question.

Mr. Imada, a canvasser of the company,
was examined regarding the operations of
the company to influence the members of
the Diet. The accused stated that the
adoption of a Sugar Monopoly was the
ambition of the company, which appointed a
committee of five members to put the scheme
into practice and in December 1907 he presented
Y30,000 to Messrs. Matsura and Sawada
(Constitutionalists).

At this point the Presiding Judge asked if he
did not meet other members of the Diet besides
Matsura and Sawada regarding the Sugar
Monopoly question. The accused replied that
towards the end of February 1908, he had met
Matsura, Ogino, and Yutuhi. Mr. Yokota
Torashiki was the only member besides the
Constitutionalists whom he had seen.

YEN 300,000 FOR A SUGAR MONOPOLY.

Mr. Esaki Ruiji, one of the principal share-
holders, who is accused of having assisted the
company in bribing the members of the Diet was
next examined. Mr. Esaki deposed that one night
in December 1907 he was invited to see Isomura
at the house of his concubine. In the course of
the interview he was told by Isomura that the
company was ready to pay money in connec-
tion with the Sugar Monopoly question, and
was asked to canvass the Constitutionalists.

He received Y30,000 to be presented to Mat-
sura and Sawada, together with a draft of a
memorandum containing a promise to pay
Y300,000 to the Constitutionalists' party in the
event of the Sugar Monopoly Bill being passed.

Imada made a clean copy of the memorandum
at his house and handed it to Matsura and
Sawada together with Y30,000 through Nakamura
Chushichi. The promise to pay Y300,000 to
the Constitutional party was conditional—the
sum was to be paid if the Government
took over the company at the price of about
Y28,000,000 (shareholders to receive 7 per
cent. in Government bonds). The memo-
randum was written over the signatures of Imada
and himself (Esaki) on behalf of the share-
holders and was addressed to the headquarters
of the Constitutional party.

On being asked whether he did not try to
influence other members of the Diet besides
the Constitutionalists, the accused stated that
he, together with Ito Mohichiro (a director of the
company), visited Mr. Kato Massatosuke, a
Progressist, at his house. Mr. Kato refused the
request to work for the adoption of the Mono-
poly, saying that he would not concern himself
in such a matter. On the way home they
called upon Mr. Naito Ribachii, a Progressist,
at his hotel, and told him that he might want
money for the purpose of inducing some mem-
bers to support the Bill and asked how much
he wanted. Mr. Naito

Intimation.

**A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.**

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

CHEMISTSBY APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCE THE
GOVERNOR AND HOUSEHOLD.

**Watson's
HYGIENOL,
AND
BUBONIC P. AGUE!**

It has been proved by repeated experiments that "WATSON'S HYGIENOL" is the most potent agent for the destruction of fleas, especially rat fleas.

It has now been proved that Plague is conveyed to human beings by means of fleas from rats which have died of this disease.

All risk of infection can be avoided by washing the floors, etc., or sprinkling where the fleas are likely to be with a dilute solution of "WATSON'S HYGIENOL." A teaspoonful to a pint of water, or a teacupful to three gallons, makes a solution of the strength required for this purpose.

**HYGIENOL IS A POWERFUL
DISINFECTANT AND
GERMICIDE**

Price per Pint..... 50 cents
" " Gallon..... \$1.00

**A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED,
HONGKONG DISPENSARY
AND
KOWLOON DISPENSARY.**

Hongkong, 17th March, 1909. [28]

NOTICE.
All communications intended for publication in "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" should be addressed to the Editor, 1, Ice House Road, and should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and Address.

Ordinary business communiques should be addressed to The Manager.

The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for any rejects or for non-return of any contribution.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES (IN ADVANCE).
DAILY—86 centum.
WEEKLY—\$1 per annum.

The rates for quarter and half-yearly subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residence without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.00 per quarter is charged for postage. The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is 80 cents per quarter.

Single Copy. Daily, 20 cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

BIRTHS.
On June 10, 1909, at Shanghai, the wife of B. D. TISDALE, I. M. Customs, of a son.

DEATHS.

On May 22, 1909, at Florence, Italy, after a long illness, FREDERICK HENRY BALFOUR, formerly Editor of the "North-China Daily News and Herald," aged 63 years.

On June 11, 1909, at Shanghai, ALFRED JOHN FLAHERTY, British Vice-Consul, aged 30 years.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JUNE 18, 1909.

**AMENDING THE OPIUM
ORDINANCE.**

From the discussion which arose at the meeting of the Legislative Council yesterday, over the Bill to amend the Prepared Opium Ordinance, it will be recognised that we are now within measurable distance of the date when the question of ways and means to make good the loss sustained by the Colony as the result of the policy adopted by the Imperial Government in regard to opium will occupy the first place in the consideration of those responsible for the financial safety of Hongkong. Up to the present time, the principal matters at issue have been the sincerity of China in dealing with the opium trade of the Empire, and her ability to accomplish all that she has undertaken in the way of suppressing the trade. Remarks have also been made regarding the advocates of coercive measures to restrict the importation, sale and use of the drug, their whole-hearted denunciation of a trade of which they can only speak as a rule from hearsay and garbled report, but now we

wish to point out that the houseboy was indeed at the bottom of the bedrock. The truth of the matter, as it applies to Hongkong is simply a question of economics, how the Colony is to meet the loss in revenue sustained by the adoption of measures which have been dictated by the Imperial Government, and what outside help we may expect from those disinterested legislators at Westminster who have identified themselves with the campaign against the opium trade? When the second reading of the Bill to amend the Prepared Opium Ordinance was submitted to the Legislative Council yesterday, Mr. Murray Stewart, as representing the entire unofficial section, entered a strong, trenchant and well-balanced protest against the Bill, on the ground that, so far, no indication had been given of what the Imperial Government intended to do in the way of assisting the Colony when its revenues have been depleted by the loss of income from the opium trade both directly and indirectly. There is not the slightest doubt that the members of the Council were being asked to vote in the dark. The probable effects of this legislation cannot be estimated. From what His Excellency the Governor and the Attorney-General said, the Bill is merely a kite flown to discover the direction of the wind—when the opium restrictions come into force. The whole point of Mr. Murray Stewart's admirable speech was directed to the interpretation of the sentence in the Secretary of State's despatch running as follows: "When the time arrives His Majesty's Government on their part will be prepared to ask Parliament to give a substantial contribution towards making good to the Colony the revenue which is found to have been lost as the direct result of measures adopted under their instructions." What does the Secretary of State mean when he speaks of "substantial contribution?" and for how long will that substantial contribution endure? "In striving to be generous to China the Imperial Government should not overlook Hongkong's just claims to considerate treatment. Consideration of the difficulty of our position should assume tangible shape. The Colony is being coerced into accepting as cover for a certain loss an indefinite promise. It seems neither reasonable nor right to force such a bargain upon us." Let the Imperial Government, through your Excellency, admit us to a full knowledge of our financial prospects. Let them tell us exactly what they are prepared to do; let them state plainly what proportion, if not the whole, of our prospective loss they intend to accept, and then let them ask us to pass this Bill." Surely that was a reasonable demand to make and it was supported by every unofficial member at the Council table. One and all made it clear that they were not opposed to the scheme which has for its object the weaning of China from the opium habit. On the contrary, they expressed their sympathy with the scheme in considered language, but that sympathy must always be tempered by local considerations. Every sensible man realises that it is impossible to divorce the financial aspect from the moral. We in Hongkong are being asked, or should we not rather say required, to give up a valuable asset for a shadowy *quid pro quo*. That is where the shoe pinches, although it is conceivable that most of those composing the anti-opium brigade are incapable of placing themselves in the position of residents in Hongkong. We can judge roughly what the direct loss to the annual revenue will be when opium as an article of commerce disappears from the market, but the indirect results of the legislation proposed are beyond calculation. It was only reasonable to suppose, that the Secretary of State for the Colonies might be induced to give some idea of the extent to which the Imperial Government would be inclined to help Hongkong through its financial slough. There is nothing to show that when the vote proposing to give Hongkong a grant-in-aid is submitted to Parliament for approval it will be passed as a matter of course. Parliament may say: "We have nothing to do with vague promises made by Secretaries of State," and what remedy is then left for the plight in which Hongkong will be stranded? We will simply have to suffer in silence and if possible console ourselves with the reflection that we are martyrs in a good cause, while those who have done all the spouting at the expense of others will take all the kudos. Probably, the official deserving of most sympathy at this juncture is His Excellency the Governor. In theory His Excellency has a comparatively free hand in the administration of the Colony, but in actual practice the Home Government's views must always prevail. How could it be expected that His Excellency would agree with the unofficial members as to the indefensiveness of the language used by the Secretary of State when he wrote that Parliament would be asked to make a substantial grant-in-aid of any loss directly incurred? His Excellency could only suggest that it was impossible to conceive that Parliament would fail to implement the promise made by the Secretary of State—which, of course, is merely a pious expression of trust in the good faith of Parliament. But, nowadays, Parliament knows little about the Crown Colonies and cares less and when Chancellors of the Exchequer find

it necessary to economise to the hilt copper is it not possible that another occupant of the post of Secretary of State for the Colonies may fail to convince the Chancellor that the "promise" of his predecessor was more than windy talk. His Excellency astutely left that point to show that the Imperial Government had been most considerate in the matter of the closing of opium dens, but that was beside the question. What the unofficial members wanted to know was the proportion of compensation that might be expected from the Imperial Government when the opium trade has been crushed. And when we come to look at the phrases used by His Excellency in urging members to pass this Bill we confess there seems reason to believe that His Excellency himself is not over-confident that the Imperial Government may not try to wriggle out of its obligations to this Colony. For example the Governor said: "His Majesty's Government have stated that they will make good a substantial part of the loss which is the direct result of carrying out their policy. We should be perfectly certain that what we are doing here is part of that policy, and that is the reason why I think it is of great importance that this Bill should be passed, and shall have the sanction of His Majesty's Government, so that any loss which may arise out of the operation of this Bill may fall within the terms of loss incurred by carrying out the policy of the Imperial Government." In other words the Council must bind the Imperial Government hand and foot if the Secretary of State's promise to make representations to Parliament for a grant-in-aid is to be made effective. Of course, all the official members were ranged on one side and all the unofficials on the other. Mr. Hewitt's amendment to shelve the Bill by postponing the second reading for six months was lost by seven votes to six. Observe, the vote was on the amendment—not on the motion that the Bill should be read a second time. We believe that May's Parliamentary Practice lays down the principle that the amendment in such case having failed the Council must be called upon to vote on the substantive motion. This was not done, and so far as we can see the Bill as it stands has not passed the second reading. Nevertheless, the Council went into Committee on the Bill and afterwards resumed. If it be a fact that the substantive motion should have been put—and it certainly was not—then the failure to do so vitiated the rest of the proceedings on the Bill, a condition of things which might not be regretted by certain members of the community although it would be decidedly embarrassing for the Government;

THE CALLOUS COOLIE.

It is one of the trials of a weak and morbid humanity that even the most sedate of us is liable at times to become the unwilling but of a bantering crowd who see in our mishaps the richest humour and indulge in the most hysterical mirth at our expense. Of course their day will come; be sure of that, but there is little consolation in that at the moment. The individual who executes a double somersault on a stray piece of orange peel or inadvertently walks into the harbour in full dress can seldom understand why the onlookers should rock themselves into an apoplectic fit on his account. But let the tables be turned and it is wonderful how the viewpoint changes. Of all people, however, who can accept a ludicrous situation with equanimity there is none who can approach the Chinese coolie and in spite of fearful odds he will pursue the even tenor of his way as if nothing had happened. A correspondent witnessed what must have been a quiet and comical scene on the Peak Tramway the other day—that is to say there was a subtle humour in it for those who were not concerned with the result. One of the numerous coolies who bring tiffin to town for their masters became so engrossed in an argument with his fellows that he forgot the presence of the arrangement of tins of which he was in charge. In the enthusiasm of the moment he seems to have delivered the stand a tremendous bump with the result that the complete 'ouist' landed on the track. Perhaps we have got the details a trifle tangled but let that pass. The fact remains that the varied contents were mixed up in a glorious hotch-potch, while the gravy meandered gently down the slope into a neighbouring nullah. Was that coolie dismayed? Not a bit of it. He valiantly set to work and raked up by the handful the odd fragments of beef and chicken and fish in one grand olla podrida and deposited the mess with care in equal proportions in the different cans. We have often wondered whether, when the feast of leaves and fishes was over, the disciples rammed bread-crums and fish bones higgeldy-piggeldy into one and the same basket or divided them neatly like a conscientious maid servant. Now we know. They followed the example of the Chinaman in Tokyo. "Fifty years ago," Dr. Saito is reported to have said, "Insanity in Japan was very rare. Thirty years ago it began to increase, and after the Sino-Japanese war, there was further increase. The increase was even more marked after the war with Russia. I believe that as civilisation advances in Japan, insanity becomes more general, due to the rapidity with which the scattered food was

wiped up, so that the household was speedily at the bottom of the bedrock. The accident was not unexpected nor was he in a quandary when it occurred. It may be assumed that the consumer of these savoury viands which had picked up an extra flavour from the tramway track wondered what had happened to the cook, but it is just possible that he noticed nothing. Perhaps an occasional lump of grit led him to use an exceptional expletive, but few of us out in the Far East can afford to be supercilious in our tastes or over-curious as to the culinary practices of our servants. The incident which our correspondent describes as repulsive is not cited because it is unusual, for the reverse is the case! Daily similar sights are to be witnessed in Ice House Road, and there is one particular spot which has to be repaired every week by the P.W.D. owing to the indentations caused by the careless dropping of heavy weights—plum puddings, it is presumed by the vulgar. Does anybody suggest that it is possible to educate the coolies to understand that the average European would prefer to miss his dinner rather than regale himself on the off-scourings of the city streets? Of course everything is possible, but for how long would the coolie remember his lesson? As we all know, it is the lot of each one of us to consume a ton of dirt in the course of a lifetime. Some of us manage to put away a larger amount according to circumstances, but let us call it a ton on the average. Well, it really matters very little whether we take it by the peck or the bushel, and if the coolie helps to keep us well supplied he is only acting as the unconscious medium of a benevolent providence. Still, with regard to the incident which we have related, we feel that the curtain was rung down before the principal act was played. What would we not have given to see the face of the party for whom that unlucky tiffin was intended when he found that each of the three tins containing his repast was equally filled with a like conglomeration of fish, chicken, meat, sand and greasy water? That repast was indeed rich in variety, a collation recherche in the truest sense of the term.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The German mail of the 19th May was delivered in London on the 17th inst.

A CASE of plague is reported in Tokio. This is the first outbreak in the Capital this year.

MORE than a dozen policemen have been arrested in fair in Tokio on charges of bribery and blackmailing.

The Captain and Officers of H.I.M.S. *Chios* will be "At Home" to-morrow on board the *Chios* from 4 to 6 p.m.

Mr. Edward C. Wilks, of Hongkong, late of Wilks and Jacks, the Kowloon shipbuilders, is visiting Manila for a few days.

Mr. Graham Hutchison, superintendent of Riley, Hargreaves and Company's shipyards at Singapore, has arrived in the Philippines. He will be in Manila for several days.

THERE were only two cases to be heard at the Criminal Sessions to-day, and these were decided before the tiffin hour. The jury empanelled in the first case decided the second one also.

FOR removing a quantity of copper which he found on board a steam-launch last evening, a coolie was, in the Police Court, to-day, given six weeks' hard labour and six hours' exposure in the stocks.

CHIEF Detective Inspector Hanson prosecuted a man named Lung Lo Sze in the Police Court to-day for carrying on a theatrical performance without having submitted an extract of the plot to the Registrar-General. A fine of \$10 was imposed.

Mr. John Lambert, Lloyd's surveyor in Hongkong, was summoned to the Police Court, this morning, for allowing a ferocious dog to roam about unmuzzled at Kowloon. The dog, it is alleged, bit a Chinese youth recently and, as it was put, "flew at a policeman." The case was remanded.

S. E. Atlanta, the d'Aguilar Street draper, was summoned in the Police Court, to-day, for assaulting an Indian named Halmon Molano, a fortune-teller, a day or two ago. Mr. J. H. Gardner appeared for the complainant, Mr. John Hastings defended. The case was adjourned for a week.

BIDS-for-building six wooden lorcas; for use by the quartermaster's department, at Maaila, have been opened at the office of the chief quartermaster. The award has been made to Mr. Fred. Wilson, whose bid was lowest. He agrees to deliver the lorcas within seven months from the date of the contract. It is believed that Hongkong also tendered for the job.

ADVANCING civilization is bringing increased insanity in Japan, according to Dr. K. Saito, director of the Aoyama Hospital for the insane in Tokyo. "Fifty years ago," Dr. Saito is reported to have said, "Insanity in Japan was very rare. Thirty years ago it began to increase, and after the Sino-Japanese war, there was further increase. The increase was even more marked after the war with Russia. I believe that as civilisation advances in Japan, insanity becomes more general, due to the rapidity with which the scattered food was

wiped up, so that the household was speedily at the bottom of the bedrock. The accident was not unexpected nor was he in a quandary when it occurred. It may be assumed that the consumer of these savoury viands which had picked up an extra flavour from the tramway track wondered what had happened to the cook, but it is just possible that he noticed nothing. Perhaps an occasional lump of grit led him to use an exceptional expletive, but few of us out in the Far East can afford to be supercilious in our tastes or over-curious as to the culinary practices of our servants. The incident which our correspondent describes as repulsive is not cited because it is unusual, for the reverse is the case! Daily similar sights are to be witnessed in Ice House Road, and there is one particular spot which has to be repaired every week by the P.W.D. owing to the indentations caused by the careless dropping of heavy weights—plum puddings, it is presumed by the vulgar. Does anybody suggest that it is possible to educate the coolies to understand that the average European would prefer to miss his dinner rather than regale himself on the off-scourings of the city streets? Of course everything is possible, but for how long would the coolie remember his lesson? As we all know, it is the lot of each one of us to consume a ton of dirt in the course of a lifetime. Some of us manage to put away a larger amount according to circumstances, but let us call it a ton on the average. Well, it really matters very little whether we take it by the peck or the bushel, and if the coolie helps to keep us well supplied he is only acting as the unconscious medium of a benevolent providence. Still, with regard to the incident which we have related, we feel that the curtain was rung down before the principal act was played. What would we not have given to see the face of the party for whom that unlucky tiffin was intended when he found that each of the three tins containing his repast was equally filled with a like conglomeration of fish, chicken, meat, sand and greasy water? That repast was indeed rich in variety, a collation recherche in the truest sense of the term.

The *Kobe Herald* is informed that Mr. Guo H. Scidmore, new American Consul at Nagasaki, has been appointed to Kobe, and that his place at the southern port will be taken by Mr. C. F. Deichmann, now Consul at Tamsui, Formosa. Mr. Scidmore will enter upon his duties at Kobe about August 1.

THE Asahi publishes a Vladivostok message stating that the Financial Committee in the Imperial Duma has adopted a Government Bill to impose a poll tax on all Chinese and Korean labourers arriving in Siberia. The Committee has decided to leave the question of the employment of foreign labourers on Government works to the discretion of the Governor-General of the Far Eastern Provinces for one year longer.

At the Police Court, this morning, a Chinese broker was convicted of the larceny of a number of valuable Chinese pictures. The pictures, which were valued at nearly \$800, were given to the defendant to sell on commission. This was some days ago. When he was asked for the pictures yesterday, defendant confessed that he had pawned them for \$4. He was sentenced by Mr. Hazelton to two months' hard labour.

An inquiry was held at the Magistracy this afternoon surrounding the circumstances of the death of an Indian watchman, by name Makin Shab, who died in the Victoria Goal this morning. The deceased was admitted to Victoria Gaol several days ago, having been sent to prison for a month for an assault committed at Shau-ki-wan. His death was the result of fatty degeneration of the heart. The joy returned a verdict of death from natural causes.

It has been proposed for some time past to make macadamised roads in the Shanghai native city and to open more city gates leading to them. In response to a representation from the Shanghai Taofu, Viceroy Tuan Fang has given permission for two additional gates to the Shanghai city to be opened which will be known as the Little North and the Little West Gates; the Viceroy recommends that careful surveys be made by the Magistrate in concert with the gentry, and further that the work should be commenced as soon as possible.

The Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd., which offered to construct a tug for the inclusive price of \$44,100 (gold).

The Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd., made the offer of the tug *Samuel* for \$38,000 (gold).

While the Atlantic Gulf and Pacific Co. will accept for their *Robert K* a sum of \$50,000 (gold).

The *Robert K*, it may be mentioned, is now in Manila waters, lying behind the Breakwater. At this writing, no award has yet been made, and it is uncertain which firm's offer will be accepted by the Chief Quartermaster of the Division.

NEWS has reached Osaka that the *Zampon-naru No. 6*, a steamer owned by Mr. Yamada, of Nishinomiya, whilst on her way from Tsingtau to Shanghai with a full cargo of salt and coal, stranded at the mouth of the Yangtze on Wednesday morning, the 2nd instant. The steamer, which has a gross tonnage of 3,418, is the Japanese *Chronicle* understands, insured for \$100,000 with the Japan Marine Insurance Company, and the policy expired on the 3rd instant. The vessel, however, was insured against total loss, so that if the steamer can be got off, the insurance company will not be held responsible for the payment of the risk. The possibility of getting the steamer off is not yet known.

POORLY BANKNOTES.

SHOP COOLIE SENT TO GAOL FOR UTTERING.

The June Criminal Sessions was opened by the Chief Justice (Sir Francis Pigott) in the Supreme Court, this morning. The first case to come up for trial was that in which a man named Chu-hu, a shop conie, was charged with passing off a forged \$5.00 banknote, drawn on the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, and also with being in possession of another counterfeit bill.

Sir Henry Berkeley, K.C., Attorney-General, with whom was Mr. H. L. Denys, of the Crown Solicitor's office, prosecuted. The prisoner was undefended.

The following were the jurors empanelled: —Messrs. G. P. Currie, K. Detmers, E. F. Aucott, Salvador Musen

Telegrams.**"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.****LI TAK SUN.****DENOUNCED BY GENTRY AND STUDENTS.**

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 16th June.

The gentry and students of the Chihli Province have denounced Li Tak-sun, superintendent of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway.

Although the high officials—Lui and Sin endeavoured to settle the differences, their efforts have proved unavailing.

HUKUANG VICEROY.**AGAIN TENDERS RESIGNATION.**

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 16th June.

H.E. Chan Kwei-lung, Viceroy of Hu-nan and Hu-peh, has again tendered his resignation.

An Imperial edict has been issued urging H.E. Chan to continue in office.

RELEASE OF CHINESE EDITOR.**MINISTRY OF JUSTICE'S OBJECTION.**

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 17th June.

Both H.E. Yenng Shih-chang, Viceroy of Chihli, and Prefect Ling Fuk-pang are in favour of releasing the editor of the *Peking Times*.

In view, however, of the strong objection raised by the Ministry of Justice, it is to be feared that the editor will not be set at liberty.

CHINA'S THANKS.**SPECIAL MISSION TO RUSSIA.**

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 17th June.

H.E. Tai Hung-tze, special envoy to Russia to return thanks for the sympathy shown at the funeral of the late Emperor and Empress Dowager, passed through Tientsin on the 15th inst. on his way to Russia.

Later.

Kai Po-wa has been appointed president of the Ministry of Justice in the place of Tai Hung-tze, absent on special mission to Russia.

FINANCIAL SUPERINTENDENTS.**NO OFFICE PREMISES.**

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 17th June.

The Ministry of Finance has decided that the Financial Superintendents are not to have offices of their own so as to save avoidable expenses.

LEI KAKU.**RECALLED TO CHINA.**

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 17th June.

The Waiwupu has telegraphed for the return of Lei Kaku who was commissioned abroad to study the question of Constitutional Government.

VICEROY OF CHIHLI.**STRUCK WITH APOPLEXY.**

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 17th June.

On the 16th inst., H.E. Yenng Shih-chang, Viceroy of Chihli, was taken suddenly ill with a stroke of apoplexy.

Viceroy Yenng is making fair progress towards recovery.

GOVERNOR OF KIANGSU.**TENDERS RESIGNATION.**

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 17th June.

The Governor of Kiangsu has again tendered his resignation on the ground of illness.

An Imperial decree has been issued refusing to accept the resignation, but granting to the Governor one month's leave of absence.

"Fatshan" Incident.**MEETING OF SELF-GOVERNMENT SOCIETY.****INFLAMMATORY SPEECHES DELIVERED.**

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 17th June.

At p.m. yesterday, a meeting was held by the Canton Self-Government Society in connection with the alleged murder of a Chinese passenger on board the steamer *Fatshan*, when there was present a considerable number of people of all classes. Mr. Chan Wai Po, was elected Chairman. Mr. Chan and several other gentlemen made fiery speeches in regard to the unfortunate occurrence with a view to arousing the feelings of those present. After considerable discussion as to how to approach the Portuguese Consul for his delay in settling the case, and the alleged remarks which he is reported to have made defaming the members of the Society and the Chinese people, a resolution was passed that a letter should be forwarded to the Portuguese Consul asking him for a reply in three days' time giving satisfactory explanation. At the same time, the Viceroy should be petitioned to urge the Consul to hold the Court of Inquiry without delay. In the event of the Consul failing to answer within the specified time, the Society will convene another mass meeting to discuss the question again.

It is to be regretted that the *Fatshan* incident, which to all intents and purposes seemed to have been dropped altogether, no similar meetings having taken place during the last few months, has now once more been revived. The reason that has led the Society to stir up the feelings of the people concerning the incident is not known and the result of this latest move on the part of the Self-Government Society remains to be seen.

AN ADVENTURE IN THE CHINA SEAS.

BATTLE WITH PIRATES RECALLED.

Captain George Naunton recalls in the *San Francisco Chronicle* the days of sailing-vessels in the Far Eastern seas, when swift schooners were engaged in the opium trade and were beset by Chinese pirates. His schooner, the *Gamo Cock*, carried two guns and a large crew, with rifles and cutlasses, to cope with these marauders. After telling how their fleet little ship showed her heels to one pirate *prow*, he says of another voyage:

"On this occasion we had an extra valuable cargo and specie on board, and were sailing quietly along the coast when the wind fell light, and as the weather was beautifully clear the captain determined to make a short cut through some of the islands which were very numerous in this archipelago. This was about 6 a.m., when all at once we saw an immense amount of smoke over the crest of one of the lesser islands, and concluded it must be either a village or a ship on fire. We kept off, and on rounding the point came directly in view of what had been a handsome bark; her masts and rigging were all gone, and there was little but the outside planking left. On passing her stern we could read the last four letters of her name, which appeared to have been 'ida' and 'port.' The rest was all burned away. We had barely got around the point and saw this when all at once a big piratical *prow* came out from another point and was making directly for us. He came so suddenly that we were caught, and before he reached us we could see there had been a bloody fight, for his sides and parts of his dirty decks gave every evidence of such. We were all alarmed, and got up our rifles in good order and called all hands aft for instructions, which had to be short and quick."

"Let every man of us pick out his man and take good aim. It is the only chance for our lives. The cook was ordered to keep a boiler full of scalding water to throw on them. On they came, and grappled our fore rigging, and hung on while they threw several of their *stink-pots* on board. These are most terrible things to deal with. They are pots made of clay, and filled with some chemical which suffocates any one coming near it, and the thick, yellowish-brown, noxious vapour is so thick you cannot penetrate it. The cook poured a bucket of hot water on a brute who was throwing these pots, but the fellow in desperation clambered on board with his two-edged sword in his teeth, and, while the cook had just filled his bucket for another dose of scalding water, the brute clave him to the deck with one blow of his two-edged sword. Philippe, the gunner, however, had seen this, and at the same moment sent a bullet from his rifle crashing into his body. Meanwhile, we were trying to keep them from coming over the rail, and picking them off as well as we could. It is not a pleasant feeling to know that you are on the point of being butchered. The excitement gave us courage, but the stink-pots prevented us from getting forward. But there was a poor fellow in bad in the forecastle and almost in the last stage of consumption, who came up the booby hatch and called out pitifully, 'Give me a rifle! Give me a rifle!' We could scarcely hear him for the awful din but lit! Ton! our cabin boy, said he would get a rifle to Frenchy. We let him go, and he succeeded. The wind was freshening a little and blowing the flames so that we could see forward, and we saw that the villains had cut or let our fore sheet go, and were still trying to board us forward, where there was no interruption. Frenchy came up on deck and, with the desperation of a dying man, he shot down two or three of the pirates, but one other jumped on board and cut his head nearly from his shoulders. Of course, we all made him a mark, and he fell like a log. For some inexplicable reason, or possibly because we were getting near some village or the rendezvous of the coast guard, the pirate cast off his grapnels at the fore-rigging and went on his way. We now had time to breathe freely, but the captain could not refrain from firing three rounds of grape-shot from our little main-dock guns, which we had reason to believe did some execution."

CANTON DAY BY DAY.**A NEW BANKING INSTITUTION.**

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 17th June.

It has already been reported that a native banking corporation under the style of the Tai-shun Banking Corporation was being formed in Canton with a capital of \$10,000,000, to be raised in subscriptions. On the 14th instant a meeting was held for the purpose of electing a board of directors to manage the affairs of the concern. The election was conducted by poll when Mr. Chu Pak-kin secured the largest number of votes. Mr. Chu has now been appointed Chief Manager of the newly formed concern. A sub-manager and a committee were also elected at the meeting. The members elected for appointment have taken up their duties from the 16th instant.

THE FLOODS.

The Canton officials have not until now received a report from the Magistrate of the Young Chan district that owing to the recent disastrous floods, great loss in lives, property, etc., has been sustained by the people of that district, and a large number of sufferers are now waiting for urgent relief. Yesterday morning the Central Relief Committee sent out the 4th party with eight hundred bags of rice and \$700 in cash to the affected district on board a launch to assist the unfortunate people. On the same day the 5th party was despatched to proceed up the districts of Ko-yiu and Sze Wui, with seven hundred bags of rice for distribution to the inhabitants of the affected districts.

SERIOUS CLAN FIGHT.

On being informed that during the progress of a clan fight in Shekwan, a few persons had been killed and about a dozen others wounded by the members of the Red Cross Society in Canton yesterday proceeded to the scene to render medical aid to those who required them.

DAGGERS DRAWN.**FOREIGN WOMEN AT LAW.**

A squabble between two foreign women was heard in the Police Court, this afternoon, when they proceeded against each other for using abusive language. The complainant is a married woman; the defendant a young girl.

Mr. Otto Kong Sing appeared for the complainant. Mr. Reader Harris defended.

The complainant said that she lived on the 1st floor of a house in Chancery Lane, the defendant occupying the ground floor. Some two or three months ago she had occasion to complain to the Sanitary Board regarding a nuisance which she alleged defendant created. Since that time defendant had been very abusive. Every time she saw complainant she used indecent language. About the 7th instant complainant returned home with her cousin in the afternoon. Witness started to ascend the staircase leading to her floor, when witness called a foul name, and continued it for three hours. Complainant paid no attention. On the following day defendant was again abusive. Complainant did not answer. Defendant called complainant out for a fight, saying that she had "50 to throw away in fines."

Cross-examined, complainant said that her husband was in Australia. The name she gave to the court was her maiden name. It was not a fact that once she was going to be god-mother to a girl, and that the priest had refused her. She did not accuse the defendant of writing to the priest slandering her. She never accused the defendant of improper conduct.

Another witness, a man, said that the trouble was caused by three women, but defendant was the worst of all.

The defendant then told her story. She said that it was the other party who was the cause of the trouble. Complainant, she said, accused her of being on friendly terms with one of her male friends, and had accused her of writing to the priest slandering her. She never accused the defendant of improper conduct.

Another witness, a man, said that the trouble was caused by three women, but defendant was the worst of all.

The defendant then told her story. She said that it was the other party who was the cause of the trouble. Complainant, she said, accused her of being on friendly terms with one of her male friends, and had accused her of writing to the priest slandering her. She never accused the defendant of improper conduct.

The magistrate (Mr. Hazeland) found that both parties were to blame. In order to prevent any further trouble he bound them over in the sum of \$100 each to keep the peace for six months.

CORESPONDENCE.

[We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.]

OUR TELEPHONE AND ELECTRIC SERVICE.

To the EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

Sir.—May I through the columns of your valuable paper bring the public attention to a glaring fault which exists in two of our foremost industrial institutions? I refer to the periodical failure of the electric current supplied to the various offices in the Colony, and the incapacity of some of the Chinese telephone operators who are apparently left in charge of the instruments after 5 o'clock in the afternoon, when the European staff of the establishment have all left. Last evening, there was a sudden stoppage of the electric current in my office. Now this is a frequent source of annoyance to those offices which keep late hours and was therefore a matter of no great surprise. I of course at once communicated to headquarters in the hope of putting matters right, but things were not particularly facilitated by a leisurely telephone operator, who evidently does not believe in appearing on the telephone unless rung for about half-a-dozen times, and that extra violently. Of course, these tardy proceedings dislocated some very important business for a considerable time, which is sufficiently exasperating to make the most sanguine individual to use words which are not exactly printable. Now no sane man will question the likelihood of the electric light occasionally failing through no fault of the employees, but it is to be trusted that the occasional breakdown will not be too frequent regularity lest it be construed as a reflection on the efficiency of those concerned.—Yours,

EXASPERATED.

Hongkong, 18th June, 1909.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.**RICKSHA COOLIES FOUND GUILTY.**

Before the Chief Justice (Sir Francis Pigott) and a jury at the Criminal Sessions, this morning, two ricksha coolies, Teang Kwai and Ho Leung Sang, were charged with robbing three men of \$681 in Des Voeux Road West early in May last.

The Attorney-General, Sir Henry Berkeley, K.C., instructed by Mr. Denny, who appeared for the Crown, said that the prisoners were charged with robbing a large sum of money from three *Hok-ka* dealers under the following circumstances:—It would seem that on the 5th May last three men came down from the Shan Ma village, bringing with them fourteen head of cattle. They sold the beasts in Hongkong for some \$700. The next thing they did was to go to a money-changer's shop in Queen's Road and have the notes changed into subsidiary coins. As they were on their way to catch the Shan Ma launch the next morning the cattle dealers were accosted by three men, of whom the accused were alleged to be two. The men were accused of being in possession of illicit opium. The cattleman, who was carrying the sack of money, dropped it, and ran away. One of the robbers picked up the sack and made for a ricksha, while the two others attacked the cattle dealers with iron bars. Having accomplished their object they ran to the rickshas. One man got between the shafts, the man with the money got into the vehicle while the third man pushed behind, and in this way they got away. The accused were arrested later, but the third man had not been seen since. The first accused was recognised by all of the cattle dealers as having taken a part in the robbery. The second defendant, however, could only be recognised by two of the men. When they were arrested \$100 in notes were found in one of the defendant's boxes, and it was suggested that soon after the robbery the accused had portions of the subsidiary coins changed into notes. It was a very clever robbery, Sir Henry remarked, and the question to be decided by the jury was whether the prisoners had taken any part in the affair.

EVIDENCE.

Evidence was called to support the above-mentioned narrative.

The prisoners denied having had any connection in the matter. They were found guilty, however, and the Chief Justice passed sentence of four years' hard labour on the first man.

The second man got two years' imprisonment.

PRIZES FOR COMPOSITION.

The prizes kindly given annually by Mr. R. E. Bellis, to the pupils in the Belilos Public School who excel in the subject of English composition, were to-day presented to the successful candidates by Mr. E. A. Irving, Inspector of Schools.

The following are the names of the prize winners:—Mabel Long, Rose Abing, Mabel Mooney, Zara Alaraka, Hung A Nui, Cheung Fook To, Li Tsing Lim, and Chan Pak-Harm.

A vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Bellis and Mr. Irving, on the motion of Mabel Long, the dux of the school.

BELILIOS PUBLIC SCHOOL.**MEMBERSHIP.**

Members are reminded that entries for

HURDLE RACE close TO-MORROW

(SATURDAY), at 7 P.M., to the undersigned,

at HONGKONG CLUB.

Entries for other events close on WEDNES-

DAY next, 23rd inst.

C. GORDON MACKIE,

Hon. Secretary,

Hongkong, 18th June, 1909. [488]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

The Undersigned have received instructions

from A. L. Stein, Esquire,

to sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION,

MONDAY,

the 28th June, 1909, at 2 P.M., within his

Shipping—Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC
RAILWAY CO.'S
Royal Mail Steamship Line:
"EMPEROR LINE."

Between China, Japan and Europe via Canada and the United States, calling at Hong Kong, Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Inland Sea of Japan), Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver B.C.

The only Line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of 12 DAYS YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER. 21 DAYS HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER.

SAVING 1 to 7 DAYS OCEAN TRAVEL.

Proposed Sailings from Hongkong and Quebec.

(Subject to alteration).

Connecting with Royal Mail Atlantic Steamers.

From Hongkong: "EMPEROR OF CHINA" SATURDAY, JULY 3RD.

"MONTEAGLE" WEDNESDAY, JULY 14TH.

"EMPEROR OF INDIA" SATURDAY, JULY 24TH.

"EMPEROR OF JAPAN" SATURDAY, AUG. 14TH.

"Empress" Steamer will depart from Hongkong at 6 p.m.

"Monteagle" Each Trans-Pacific "Empress" connects at Vancouver with a Special Mail Express Train

and at Quebec with Atlantic Mail Steamer as shown above. The "Empress" of Britain and "Empress of Ireland" are magnificent vessels of 14,500 tons, Speed 20 Knots, and are regarded as second to none on the Atlantic.

Passenger booked to all the principal ports in Canada, the United States and Europe, also Around the World.

HONGKONG TO LONDON, 1st Class, via Canadian Atlantic Port or New York (including Meals and Berth in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent by Canadian Pacific direct Line) \$71.10.

Passengers for Europe have the option of going forward by any Trans-Atlantic Line either from Canadian Ports or from New York or Boston.

SPECIAL THROUGH RATES (First Class only) are granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Service of China and Japan Governments.

Through Passengers are allowed Stop over privileges at the various points of interest en route.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE" carries only "One Class" of Saloon Passengers (termed Intermediate) the accommodation and commissariat being excellent in every way.

HONGKONG TO LONDON, Intermediate on Steamers and 1st Class on Canadian and American Railways.

Via Canadian Atlantic Port \$43.

Via New York \$45.

For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage and Freight, apply to D. W. GRADDICK, General Traffic Agent, Corner Pedder Street and Praya (opposite Blake Pier).

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

For Steamship On
SGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA, KUMSANG* SATURDAY, 19th June, Noon.
SHANGHAI SUNDAY, 20th June, Daylight.
SHANGHAI CHOVSANG* TUESDAY, 22nd June, Noon.
SHANGHAI TUNGSHUING* WED'DAY, 23rd June, Noon.
TIENTSIN & WEIHAIWEI & C'FOO, CHEONGSHING* THURSDAY, 24th June, 4 P.M.
MOJI FAUSANG* THURSDAY, 24th June, 4 P.M.
MANILA LOONGSANG* FRIDAY, 25th June, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE, NAMSANG* SATURDAY, 26th June, 4 P.M.
SGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA, FOOKSANG* TUESDAY, 6th July, 3 P.M.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN (OCCUPYING 24 DAYS).

The steamers *Kuikang*, *Namsang* and *Foksang* leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Yokohama returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong, providing a stay of 5 to 6 days in Japan if passengers leave the steamer at Yokohama and rejoin at Kobe.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Care on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chinkoo, Tientsin & Newchwang.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD., General Manager.

Telephone No. 61. Hongkong, 18th June, 1909.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS To SAIL
AMOY, CHEFOO & NEWCHWANG YANCHANG" ... 19th June, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI LINAN" ... 20th Daylight
HONGKAY SHANTUNG" ... 20th 8 A.M.
SHANGHAI & CHINKIANG KWELIANG" ... 21st 4 P.M.
MANILA TEAN" ... 22nd 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI YINGCHOW" ... 24th 4 P.M.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN HUICHO" ... 25th Daylight
SHANGHAI CHINAN" ... 27th 3 P.M.
MANILA, SAMARANG & SURABAYA SHANTUNG" ... 29th 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI CHINHUA" ... 1st July, 1909
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA and USUAL TAIYUAN" ... 19th Daylight
AUSTRALIAN PORTS Reduced Saloon Fares, single and return, to Manila and Australian Ports.

DIRECT SAILING TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.
S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUL."

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in Staterooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. REDUCED FARES. Cargo booked on all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

MANILA TWIN SCREW STEAMERS and TIENTSIN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in Staterooms and Dining Saloon.

SHANGHAI LINE.

FAST SCHEDULE-TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS (Akiu, Chend, Linan, Chinwa) with excellent passenger accommodation, Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms and Dining Saloon, leave Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

N.B.—These steamers land passengers in Shanghai avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

Fares including wines:—\$45 single, \$80 return.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.

Telephone No. 56. Hongkong, 18th June, 1909.

HONGKONG—MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers on the Hongkong and Manila—Saloon amidships—Electric Light—Perfect Comfort—Surgeon and Stewardess carried—All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

| Steamship. | Tons. | Captain. | To | Sailing Date. |
|------------|-------|--------------|--------|-------------------------------|
| ZAVIRO | 3540 | R. Rodger | MANILA | SATURDAY, 19th June, at Noon. |
| RUBI | 3540 | R. W. Almond | | SATURDAY, 26th June, at Noon. |

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.

General Agents.

Hongkong, 18th June, 1909.

Shipping—Steamers.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE FOR
CALLAO, IQUIQUE, VALPARAISO, Etc., via MOJI, KOBE,
YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU, MANZANILLO and
SALINA CRUZ (Mexico).

S.S. MANSHU MARU 5,000 tons gross SAIL 1st July, 1909, at Noon.
S.S. AMERICA MARU 6,000 " 30th Aug., 1909, at Noon.
S.S. HONGKONG MARU 6,000 " 28th Oct., 1909, at Noon.
S.S. MANSHU MARU 5,000 " 10th Dec., 1909, at Noon.

For particular, apply to

K. MATSUDA,

Manager,

TOYO KISEN KAISHA, York Building.

[357]



INAUGURATION OF NEW TRANS-PACIFIC LINE.

Regular Service, Connecting at TACOMA with

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND PUGET SOUND RAILWAY

AND

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

(The only direct rail-service without transhipment, the shortest and fastest route, from the Pacific Coast to CHICAGO). Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the United States of America and Canada, also to the Principal Ports in Mexico, Central and South America.

Proposed Sailing from Hongkong for TACOMA via SHANGHAI and JAPAN, (Intermediate Ports of Call):

Regular—SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.

Occasional—MANILA, KERLUNG, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIZU, SEATTLE and

VICTORIA, (B.O.)

(Subject to Alteration)

Newly Built Steamers: Tons (gross reg.) Captain Sailing Date:

"TACOMA MARU" 6,178 — On Saturday, 3rd July.

"SEATTLE MARU" (already launched) 4 other new sister ships to follow.

The steamers have fair speed; Special up to date appliances for cargo working; and best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels. Special attention given towards Express connection. Superior accommodation for steerage passengers situated AMSTERDAM, and a limited number of Cabin passengers carried at low rates. Electric lighted and Steam heated.

For further information, apply at the Co's Local Branch Office at Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, 1st June, 1909.

T. ARIMA, Manager.

[457]

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS STEAMERS SAILING DATES 1909

MARSEILLES, LONDON (SADO MARU, AND ANTWERP) Via Capt. Geo. Anderson, Tons 6500

WEDNESDAY, 23rd July, at Daylight.

SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID (BINGO MARU, Capt. A. Christiansen, Tons 650)

WEDNESDAY, 7th July, at Daylight.

VICTORIA, B.O. & SEATTLE, (S* SHINANO MARU, Capt. K. Kawara, Tons 6500)

TUESDAY, 22nd June, at 4 p.m.

VIA KERLUNG, SHANGHAI, HAI MOI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIZU and YOKOHAMA (TANGO MARU, Capt. S. Ishiiwa, Tons 6500)

TUESDAY, 6th July, at 4 p.m.

SYDNEY AND MEI BOURNE, (KUMANO MARU, Capt. N. Matsumoto, Tons 6500)

FRIDAY, 9th July, at Noon.

VIA MANILA, TOWNVILLE ISLAND, BRISBANE (YAWATA MARU, Capt. T. Sekine, Tons 5000)

FRIDAY, 16th July, at Noon.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, AND (YETOTORO MARU, Capt. K. Soejima, Tons 4500)

SUNDAY, 17th July.

KOBE AND YOKOHAMA (AWA MARU, Capt. A. Keib, Tons 6500)

FRIDAY, 25th July, at 5 p.m.

NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE and ATSUTA MARU (Capt. T. Sekine, Tons 500)

WEDNESDAY, 7th July, at Noon.

NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA (Capt. Wm. Thompson, Tons 9200)

FRIDAY, 30th July, at 5 P.M.

BOMBAY—VIA SINGAPORE (TAKASAKI MARU, Capt. A. Micker, Tons 500)

TUESDAY, 29th June.

SHANGHAI and KOBE (TOTOMI MARU, Capt. R. Smith, Tons 4000)

SUNDAY, 4th July.

* Omitting Shanghai.

† Cargo only.

‡ Fitted with new System of wireless telegraphy.

Shipping—Steamers.

FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOJI

THE Steamship:

"JAPAN."

Capt. J. G. Olifent, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-MORROW, the 19th instant, at Daylight.

This Steamer has Superior Accommodation for Passengers, and is installed throughout with Electric Light and carries a duly certified Doctor.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN

(Occupying 24 days)

Steamers leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Yokohama returning via Kobe (Inland Sea), Moji to Hongkong providing a stay of 5 to 6 days in Japan.

Return tickets are available by the Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s steamers.

Fare for round trip Sir.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

COMMERCIAL.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

| | |
|---|----------|
| Silks. | 1/9 5/16 |
| London—Bank T.T. | 1/9 |
| Do. demand | 1/9 |
| Do. 4 months' sight | 1/9 |
| France—Bank T.T. | 2/4 |
| America—Bank T.T. | 2/4 |
| Germany—Bank T.T. | 2/4 |
| India T.T. | 1/33 |
| Do. demand | 1/4 |
| Shanghai—Bank T.T. | 2/4 |
| Singapore—Bank T.T. per H.K. Soc. | 1/6 |
| Japan—Bank T.T. | 1/6 |
| Jawa—Bank T.T. | 1/7 |
| Bangkok. | |
| 4 months' sight L/C. | 1/9 |
| 6 months' sight L/C. | 1/9 |
| 30 days' sight San Francisco & New York | 1/9 |
| 4 months' sight do. | 4/2 |
| 10 days' sight Sydney & Melbourne | 1/9 |
| 4 months' sight France | 2/8 |
| 6 months' sight " " | 2/6 |
| 4 months' sight Germany | 1/6 |
| Bar Silver | 24 |
| Bank of England rate | 21/2 |
| Sovereign | 11/12 |

THE WEATHER.

The following report is from Mr. F. G. Figg, Director of the Hongkong Observatory:

On the 18th at 11.50 a.m.—The depression lying over the Yangtze Valley yesterday, is moving Eastwards and approaching the neighbourhood of Shanghai.

Except over the Upper Yangtze, pressure has given way generally, more particularly at the stations around the Eastern Sea.

The high pressure over the Pacific to the East of Japan has shifted to the Eastward. Over the S. part of the China Sea and the S. Philippines the barometer remains high.

Strong S.W. winds may be expected in the Formosa Channel, and moderate to fresh monsoon over the N. part of the China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.01 inches.

FORECAST.

1.—Hongkong and Neighbourhood, S.W. winds, fresh; fair.

2.—Formosa Channel, S.W. winds, strong;

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamock, same as No. 1;

4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Malinan, S. wind, fresh.

Shipping.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCKS.

Lekin, Ger. s.s., 6/18. C. Dewars, 17th June. —Yokohama, 9th June. Silk, Tea, Mail and Gen.—M. & Co.

Germany, Ger. s.s., 1,000. E. Fluck, 17th June.—Sydney 27th April. Copra.—& Co.

Theseus, Br. s.s., 4/96. J. Barwise, 17th June.—Yokohama via Porta and Foochow, 16th June. Tea and Gen.—H. & S.

Tean, Br. s.s., 1,350. A. W. Gurnbridge, 18th June.—Manila, 15th June. Gen.—H. & S.

Kiang Pint, Chi. s.s., 1,222. Uddin, 18th June.—Chinkiang 13th June. Gen.—Tung Lee & Co.

Canton, Br. s.s., 1,173. A. R. Anderson, 18th June.—Weihaiwei 9th June. Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Nanchang, Br. s.s., 1,500. G. I. Spink, 18th June.—Canton 17th June. Gen.—B. & S.

Mandal, Nov. s.s., 1,191. E. Erickson, 18th June.—Canton 17th June. Gen.—Wallen & Co.

Haimun, Br. s.s., 616. J. W. Evans, 18th June.—Swatow 15th June. Gen.—D. L. & Co.

Alesia, Ger. s.s., 3,176. J. Ernst, 18th June.—Portland, via Japan Ports 16th May. Flour and Coals.—P. & A. S. Co.

Mandarin Maru, Jap. s.s., 3,246. K. Shimizu, 18th June.—Milko, 12th June. Coal.—M. B. K.

Clearances at the Harbour Office.

Mandal, for Wakamatsu.

Thiess, for Singapore.

Etske Pier, for Canton.

Hatsing, for Swatow.

Hanot, for Kwong-chow-wan.

Mesico, for Shanghai.

Trintaw, for Bangkok.

Yunnan, for Macia.

Victoria, for Haiphong.

Hayang, for Coast Ports.

Thassos, for Singapore.

Alcides, Br. 4-masted bark, for New York.

Passenger arrived.

Per Hainan, from Swatow.—Mrs. Sterling, and 40 Chinese.

Per Lottow, for Hongkong from Yokohama.

—Messrs. W. W. Purdie, Oscar Edward, Che San, Wong Kok Chan, Mrs. W. B. Walker and amba. From Kobe.—Mr. E. G. dos Remedios, and Mrs. G. Dama. From Nagasaki.—Capt. Kofod, and Mr. Toray Yoshida. From Shanghai.—Messrs. R. Hurley, Wai Tang Hu, A. Seidl, S. Tarball, H. R. Macand, V. Bestog, C. E. Foggit, M. Hirai, F. Javarce, Kamias; Chun Yu Chang, Wong Yu San, Mrs. B. I. Rabneyer, Mrs. Jam. Ki Fong and infant, Mrs. Vernon and infant, Mrs. Williams, Miss Barie Cost, Mr. and Mrs. Jang Pah Shih, and Mrs. Engel and family. From Foochow.—Mr. Parsons, and Miss Lieng Lio Sang.

Shipping Reports.

Sir. Thassos, from Yokohama, &c.—Fine throughout.

Sir. Hainan, from Swatow.—Moderate to fresh breeze and fine.

Sir. Kiang Pint, from Chinkiang.—Variable light winds with fine weather throughout the voyage.

Sir. Canton, from Wal-wei-wai.—Strong S.W. monsoon and squally with rough sea and head swell throughout.

VESSELS IN PORT.

STRAMERS.

| |
|---|
| Bellerophon, Br. s.s., 1,712. T. Bartlett, 11th June.—Kobe 5th June. Gen.—B. & S. |
| Choising, Ger. s.s., 1,024. J. Bruhn, 14th June.—Bangkok 5th June. Rice and Timber.—B. & S. |
| Choshun Maru, Jap. s.s., 1,303. T. Sunaga, 17th June.—Shanghai and Swatow 16th June. Gen.— |
| Armatoc A'car, Moji 12th June. Coal.—M. B. K. |
| Dakotah, Br. s.s., 2,193. W. A. Ross, 16th June.—Manila 13th June. Gen.—S. O. Co. |
| Devawong, Ger. s.s., 1,057. F. Rehwaldt, 15th June.—Bangkok 6th June. Rice and Meat.—B. & S. |
| Fukuta Maru, Jap. s.s., 1,046. S. Kuniawaki, 12th June.—Moji 7th June. Coal.—M. B. K. |
| Goto Maru, Jap. s.s., 1,304. S. K. Koichi, 13th June.—Swatow 12th June. Gen.—D. L. & Co. |
| Helian, Br. s.s., 1,183. N. Y. K. Roach, 13th June.—Quinhoo 8th June, and Tourane 12th June. Sugar and Gen.—& Co. |
| Japan, Br. s.s., 3,866. J. G. Oliffet, 15th June.—Calcutta 30th May, via Penang and Singapore 9th June. Gen.—D. S. & Co., Ltd. |
| Kuivisberg, Ger. s.s., 616. H. Niejahr, 17th June.—Hoichou 15th June. Gen.—J. & Co. |
| Kumsang, Br. s.s., 2,072. E. J. Buller, 8th June.—Calcutta via Penang and Singapore 2nd June. Gen.—J. & Co. |
| Prins Willem, N. Y. K. 1,244. M. Dawson, 17th June.—Canton 16th June. Gen.—B. & S. |
| Landau Scheffel, Ger. s.s., 1,640. A. Stuve, 14th June.—Haiphong 12th June. Rice.—S. & Co. |
| Neumann, Ger. s.s., 2,794. H. Feldmann, 14th June.—Moji 8th June. Coal.—H. A. L. |
| Pitman, Ger. s.s., 2,010. F. Reimers, 16th June.—Bangkok 8th June, and Swatow 15th June. Rice and Timber.—B. & S. |
| Shingano Maru, Jap. s.s., 6,387. K. Kawara, 13th June.—Shanghai 10th June. Gen.—N. Y. K. |
| Telemachus, Br. s.s., 1,340. G. Edwards, 12th June.—Saigon 7th June. Gen.—W. Fox Sir. |
| Tenyo Maru, Jap. s.s., 7,265. E. Bent, 9th June.—San Francisco 13th May, Honolulu 10th, Yokohama 1st June, Kobe 2nd, Nagasaki 5th, and Shanghai 7th, Gen.—T. K. |
| Tainan, Ger. s.s., 2,750. Fr. Bucklog, 12th June.—Bangkok 6th June, Rice and Salt.—B. & S. |
| Zafiro, Br. s.s., 1,629. R. Rodger, 14th June.—Manila 12th June. Gen.—S. T. & Co. |

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

| Vessel | From | Agent | Date |
|---------------|--------------|-----------|---------|
| Koren | Manila | P. M. Co. | June 19 |
| Shaugh | B. & S. | June 20 | |
| Armand Behic | M. M. | June 21 | |
| Sado Maru | N. Y. K. | June 21 | |
| Lighting | D. S. & Co. | June 21 | |
| Armatoc A'car | Moji | June 21 | |
| Awa Maru | S. Y. K. | June 23 | |
| Emp. of China | C. P. R. Co. | June 24 | |
| Sigismund | Slyme | June 25 | |
| Tango Maru | N. Y. K. | June 27 | |
| Samson | J. M. & Co. | July 3 | |
| Totomi Maru | N. Y. K. | July 8 | |
| Montezuma | C. P. R. Co. | July 14 | |

VISITORS AT THE HOTEL.

| CAIRNHURST. | | | |
|------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|---|
| Adams, F. R. | Ritchie, A. | McDonald, G. C. | Massey, Miss K. A. |
| Caldwell, Mr. and Mrs. | Smith, Crowther | McKean, Dr. G. W. | American (<i>Korea</i>) 19th inst. |
| G. A. | Smith, Mr. | Monagh, J. E. | French (<i>Armand Behic</i>) 21st inst. |
| Clothes, H. W. | Grant | Marchet, J. | Canadian (<i>Empress of China</i>) 24th inst. |
| Elliott, Mr. and Mrs. | Smith, F. C. | Michie, D. M. | German (<i>Prinz Sigismund</i>) 25th inst. |
| Hollingsworth, Mr. | Smith, Miss | Mollmann, J. | Indian (<i>Nawrang</i>) 29th inst. |
| Mohler, Mr. and Mrs. | Wilson, G. L. | Morse, H. J. | Australian (<i>Tatyon</i>) 34th inst. |

PEAK.

| PEAK. | | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|
| Alabaster, Mr. | Knight, C. C. | Knott, Mrs. | Reiser, F. |
| Aubrey, Dr. | Leahy, Mr. | Lloj, Mr. | Rosenfeld, J. |
| Aucott, E. F. | Marie, R. | Macmillan, R. | Reynolds, L. T. |
| Bius, Mr. | Moak, A. V. | Montford, Eng. Com. | Spalding, R. M., Surgeon |
| Campbell, Miss Carter | Montgomery, H. | Montford, Eng. Com. | Spittles, J. |
| Conland, Mr. | Montgomery, H. | Montford, Eng. Com. | Stabbings, W. T. |
| Daniel, Mr. | Nicolaisen, Mr. | Orr, J. W. | Sullivan, J. R. |
| Darling, Col. | Peel, Mr. | Peek, Mr. | Taunton, Mr. and Mrs. |
| Davison, Mr. | Perkins, T. L. | Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. | Taylor, G. M. |
| Delmar, Miss | Polter, Mr. | Porter, Mr. | Velazquez, V. |
| Dutton, Mr. | Probyn, R.A.M.C., Major | Prout, Mr. | Winckler, Mrs. L. |
| Ensigns, Rev. and Mrs. | Rustand Mt. and Mrs. | Rutherford, W. T. | Wissequist, H. |
| D. H. | W. D. | | |

SHIPS PASSED THE CANAL.

| SHIPS PASSED THE CANAL. | | | |
|-------------------------|--|--|--|
| | | | |

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

| STOCKS. | NO. OF SHARES. | VALUE. | PAID UP. | POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT RESERVE. | AT WORKING ACCOUNT | LAST DIVIDEND. | APPROXIMATE RETURN AT QUOTATION RANKON LAST YEAR'S DIV. | CLOSING QUOTATIONS. |
|---|----------------|-----------|----------|--|-----------------------|---|---|--|
| BANKS. | | | | | | | | |
| Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation | 120,000 | Tls. 125. | \$25. | { \$1,000,000 \$24,500,000 \$25,000,000} | \$2,006,234 | Final of £2, and bonus of 5/- for 1908 @ ex 1/8/18—\$35,000. | 54% | { \$95 sellers London £93.5/- |
| National Bank of China, Limited | 90,025 | 27 | 60 | { \$4,000 \$10,000} | \$10,223 | 5/- (London 3/6) for 1903 | ... | \$51 |
| MARINE INSURANCES. | | | | | | | | |
| Canton Insurance Office, Limited | 10,000 | \$150 | \$50 | { \$1,500,000 \$32,757 \$41,000 \$18,000} | none | 5/- for 1907 | 74% | \$95 sellers |
| North China Insurance Company, Limited | 10,000 | £15 | £8 | { Tls. 150,000 Tls. 15,747 \$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$19,518 \$18,549 \$88,699} | Tls. 160,512 | Interim of 7/6 for 1908 | 51% | Tls. 105 buyers |
| Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited | 12,400 | \$150 | \$100 | { \$1,500,000 \$1,464,931 \$1,000,000 \$184,425 \$199,164 \$1,000,000 \$138,663 \$18,603} | \$1,464,931 | Final of \$17 making \$47 for 1907 and interim of \$30 for 1908 | 51% | \$845 sellers |
| Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited | 12,000 | \$100 | \$60 | { \$1,000,000 \$184,425 \$199,164 \$1,000,000 \$138,663 \$18,603} | \$707,687 | 5/- and bonus 5/- for 1907 | 74% | \$225 buyers |
| FIRE INSURANCES. | | | | | | | | |
| China Fire Insurance Company, Limited | 70,000 | \$100 | \$50 | { \$1,000,000 \$138,663 \$18,603} | \$375,341 | 5/- and bonus 5/- for 1907 | 74% | \$100 buyers |
| Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited | 8,000 | \$150 | \$50 | { \$1,485,173 \$1,000,000 \$18,549 \$88,699} | \$368,711 | 5/- for 1907 | 8% | \$345 buyers |
| SHIPPING. | | | | | | | | |
| China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited | 30,000 | \$15 | \$12 | { \$1,000 \$164,931 \$199,164} | \$1,035 | 5/- for 1906 | ... | \$11 sellers |
| Douglas Steamship Company, Limited | 20,000 | \$50 | \$50 | { \$1,000,000 \$18,549 \$88,699} | Nil. | 2/- for year ending 30.6.1908 | 7% | \$36 sellers |
| Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd. | 80,000 | \$15 | \$15 | { \$1,000,000 \$18,549 \$88,699} | \$20,270 | Final of 1/- making \$2 for 1908 | 74% | \$33 ss. and b. |
| Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred) | 60,000 | £5 | £5 | { \$1,000,000 \$18,549 \$88,699} | £13,755 | 6/- for 1907 on Preference shares only @ ex 1/9/18—£5. 15/- | 4% | \$75 |
| Do. do. (Deferred) | 60,000 | £5 | £5 | { \$1,000,000 \$18,549 \$88,699} | £13,755 | Final of £1.4/- making £1.38 for 1908 | 71% | { Tls. 52 sellers Tls. 53 buyers 63/- buyers |
| Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited (Preference) | 200,000 | Tls. 50 | Tls. 50 | { Tls. 75,000 \$1,000,000 \$18,549 \$88,699} | Tls. 14,510 | Second Interim of 1/- for a/c 1908 | ... | ... |
| "Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited | 2,000,000 | £1 | £1 | { \$1,000,000 \$18,549 \$88,699} | £61,817 | £1.00/- for year ending 10.4.1909 | 4% | £26 |
| "Star" Ferry Company, Limited | 10,000 | Tls. 10 | Tls. 10 | { Tls. 98,000 Tls. 48,479 Tls. 44,100 Tls. 8,000 Tls. 7,000} | \$3,121 | Final of Tls. 1/- making Tls. 3/- for 1908 | 38% | £25 |
| Taku Tug and Lighter Company, Limited | 30,000 | Tls. 50 | Tls. 50 | { Tls. 1,000,000 \$16,848 Tls. 100,000} | Dr. 55,588 | Final of Tls. 1/- making Tls. 3/- for 1908 | 41% | Tls. 45 sales |
| REFINERIES. | | | | | | | | |
| China Sugar Refining Company, Limited | 20,000 | \$100 | \$100 | { \$100,000 \$16,848} | Dr. 53 for 1907 | \$5 for year ending 31.12.08 | 31% | \$140 |
| Luron Sugar Refining Company, Limited | 7,000 | \$100 | \$100 | { none} | Tls. 31 for 1907 | \$3 for 1907 | ... | \$15 sellers |
| Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited | 7,000 | Tls. 50 | Tls. 50 | { Tls. 100,000} | Tls. 4,173 | Tls. 31 for 1907 | ... | Tls. 27 ss. b. |
| MINING. | | | | | | | | |
| Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd. | 1,000,000 | £1 | £1 | { £275,000 £12,289} | Dr. 1,156 | Interim of 1/- (coupon No. 12) for year ending 29.10.09 | 7% | Tls. 18 ss. sales |
| Ricau Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited | 150,000 | £1 | £1 | { £12,289} | Dr. 1,156 | No. 12 of 1/-=8 cents | 59% | sellers |
| DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS. | | | | | | | | |
| Fenwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited | 18,000 | \$15 | \$15 | { \$1,000,000 \$18,549 \$88,699} | Dr. 57,421 | 5/- for year ending 31.12.06 | ... | \$12 |
| Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd. | 60,000 | \$50 | \$50 | { \$1,000,000 \$18,549 \$88,699} | Dr. 50,102 | Final of \$1/- making \$3/- for 1907 | ... | \$58 sellers |
| Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd. | 50,000 | \$50 | \$50 | { \$1,000,000 \$18,549 \$88,699} | Dr. 51,928 | Final of \$4 making \$8 for 1908 | 112% | \$65 sellers |
| Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd. | 55,700 | Tls. 100 | Tls. 100 | { Tls. 1,000,000 \$18,549 \$88,699} | Tls. 33,742 | Interim of Tls. 2/- for 6 months ending 31st October, 1908 | 6% | Tls. 21 ss. sales |
| Shanghai and Hongkow Wharf Company, Limited | 36,000 | Tls. 100 | Tls. 100 | { Tls. 50,000 \$18,549} | Tls. 22,818 | Final of Tls. 6 making Tls. 10 for 1908 | 6% | Tls. 163 sellers |
| LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS. | | | | | | | | |
| Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd. | 25,000 | Tls. 100 | Tls. 100 | { Tls. 25,000 \$100,000 \$18,549} | Dr. 1,134 | Tls. 6 for year ending 30.10.09 | 51% | Tls. 104 buyers |
| Astor House Hotel Company, Limited (Shanghai) | 30,000 | Tls. 100 | Tls. 100 | { Tls. 100,000 \$18,549 \$88,699} | Dr. 4,122 | \$2/- for year ending 30.6.07 | ... | \$10 buyers |
| Central Stores, Limited | 10,000 | Tls. 100 | Tls. 100 | { Tls. 100,000 \$18,549 \$88,699} | Dr. 4,121 | \$2/- on old and 60 cents on first new issue | ... | \$9 ss. ex m. |
| Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited | 10,000 | Tls. 100 | Tls. 100 | { Tls. 100,000 \$18,549 \$88,699} | Dr. 595 | Final of \$3 making \$6 for 1908 | 61% | \$9 ss. new |
| Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd. | 50,000 | Tls. 100 | Tls. 100 | { Tls. 100,000 \$18,549 \$88,699} | Dr. 52,475 | Final of \$3/- making \$7 for 1909 | 61% | \$9 ss. buyers |
| Humphry's Estate & Finance Company, Limited | 150,000 | \$10 | \$10 | { \$100,000 \$18,549 \$88,699} | Dr. 54,486 | 60 cents for 1908 | 5% | \$10 buyers |
| Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited | 6,000 | \$10 | \$10 | { none} | Dr. 52,787 | \$1/- for 1908 | 61% | \$10 buyers |
| Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited | 78,000 | Tls. 50 | Tls. 50 | { Tls. 1,123,045 Tls. 323,000 none} | Tls. 142,404 | Final of Tls. 3 and bonds of Tls. 2 making \$1/- for 1908 | 61% | Tls. 120 sales |
| West Point Building Company, Limited | 12,500 | \$10 | \$10 | { none} | Dr. 51,958 | Final of \$2 making \$4 for 1908 | 81% | \$46 sales |
| COTTON MILLS. | | | | | | | | |
| Ewe Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd. | 15,000 | Tls. 50 | Tls. 50 | { Tls. 150,000 \$18,549 \$10,000} | Dr. 5,830 | Tls. 5 for year ended 31.10.1908 | 41% | Tls. 124 ss. sales |
| Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited | 125,000 | \$10 | \$10 | { Tls. 150,000 \$18,549 \$10,000} | Dr. 50,553 | 50 cents for year ended 31.7.08 | 6% | \$81 sales |
| International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd. | 10,000 | Tls. 75 | Tls. 75 | { Tls. 175,000 none} | Tls. 8,372 | Tls. 6 for year ending 30.9.06 (8%) | ... | Tls. 86 |
| Laon-kung-mow Cotton Splicing & Weaving Co., Ltd. | 8,000 | Tls. 100 | Tls. 100 | { Tls. 100,000 Tls. 11,172} | Tls. 4,829 | Tls. 4 for 1908 | ... | Tls. 108 |
| Soo Choo Cotton Spinning Company, Limited | 2,000 | Tls. 50 | Tls. 50 | { Tls. 50,000 Tls. 11,172} | Tls. 15,911 | Tls. 50 for 1906 | ... | Tls. 375 |
| MISCELLANEOUS. | | | | | | | | |
| Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited | 8,004 | 15/6 | 12/6 | { £1,500 \$10,000} | £648 | 1/-10/- per share for 1907—1937 | 10% | \$101 buyers |
| China-Borneo Company, Limited | 60,000 | \$12 | \$12 | { \$10,000 \$18,549 \$88,699} | Nil. | \$1.20 or 1908 | 84% | \$133 buyers |
| China Light and Power Company, Limited | 50,000 | \$10 | \$10 | { \$10,000 \$18,549 \$88,699} | \$51,138 | 50 cents for year ended 23.3.06 | 8% | \$101 buyers |
| Do. Do. special shares | 50,000 | \$13 | \$13 | { none} | \$34,407 | 80 cents for 1908 | 8% | \$101 buyers |
| China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd. | 185,000 | \$10 | \$10 | { \$100,000 \$18,549 \$88,699} | \$48 | 5/-30/- for year ending 31.7.08 | 74% | \$101 buyers |
| Dairy Farm Company, Limited | 40,000 | £7½ | £6 | { \$1,000,000 \$18,549 \$88,699} | £3,750 | Final of 50 cents making 90 cents for 1908 | 104% | £101 sales |
| Green Island Cement Company, Limited | 400,000 | \$10 | \$10 | { \$10,000 \$18,549 \$88,699} | £525 | 75 cents for 9 months ending 31.12.07 | 8% | £101 buyers |
| H. Price & Company, Limited | 12,000 | \$10 | \$10 | { \$10,000 \$18,549 \$88,699} | £8,057 | £2 for year ending 29.10.09 | 91% | £101 buyers |
| Hall & Holtz, Limited | 21,000 | \$20 | \$20 | { \$10,000 \$18,549 \$88,699} | £1,195 | £1 and bonus 20 cents for year ending 29.10.09 | 61% | £101 buyers |
| Hongkong Electric Company, Limited | 60,000 | \$10 | \$10 | { none} | £5,616 | Final of \$15 per share making \$1 for 1908 | 124% | £101 sellers |
| Hongkong Ice Company, Limited | 5,000 | \$25 | \$25 | { \$10,000 \$18,549 \$88,699} | £8,790 | Final of \$1 per share making \$1 for 1908 | 63% | £101 sales |
| Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd. | 60,000 | \$10 | \$10 | { \$10,000 \$18,549 \$88,699} | £16,682 | 2nd Quarterly div. of Tls. 2/- for account 1909 | 4% | £101 buyers |
| Maatschappij tot Mijn-, Bosch- en Landbouwzaak | 25,000 | Grs. 1 | | | | | | |